



70% From Asia

## Study Group Asks U.S. to Cut Inflow of Foreign Doctors

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—A program to cut drastically the number of graduates of foreign medical schools now entering American medicine has been urged by an Association of American Medical Colleges task force.

Such graduates are becoming "a category of second-class physicians" and "products of unaccredited educational systems" who

threaten the quality of American care, the task force charged.

Graduates of foreign schools, it pointed out, now compose nearly a fifth of all the nation's 350,000 doctors, and their ranks are swelling.

A third of all interns and residents in American hospitals and almost half of all doctors being licensed are such graduates.

Mostly Asians

They are mainly foreign born—70 per cent currently are from Asia, mostly the Philippines. But about 3 per cent of graduates of foreign schools now taking American screening examinations are U.S. citizens who were unable to get into crowded U.S. schools.

Between 55 per cent and 67 per cent of the foreign graduates, including those foreign and American-born, have been failing a standard U.S. screening examination in the last few years, the report said.

The U.S.-born, it added, suffer an equally poor if not greater failure rate than the foreign-born.

The task force view was that the flow of foreign medical graduates must be reduced "in the interest of the quality of medical education and care" in the United States.

List of Recommendations

The task force recommended that:

• A standard qualifying examination should be developed and given to graduates of U.S. and foreign schools alike before they are admitted to an internship or residency. The foreign graduates now take a special screening exam, but medical educators feel that it is not tough enough.

• The number of foreign medical graduates given internships or residencies should be limited and the total number of such jobs available each year should exceed only slightly the number of graduates each year from U.S. schools.

• Measures should be taken to reduce the "large but unknown" number of foreign graduates now giving unsupervised medical care in state hospitals and many other institutions, although they have not qualified for state licensure.

• New methods should be developed to provide the patient services given in many hospitals by foreign-trained interns and residents.

• Adequate funding should be provided to enlarge student bodies in U.S. medical schools. But other health workers, too, must be trained to give much of the care that the foreign-trained interns and residents are giving.

• Communication between husband and wife faltered, recreation lapsed and "much of our behavior was consistent with symptoms of depression," they said. The Arctic phenomenon of sunshine at midnight during the short summer was an irritant, causing insomnia and "constant physical fatigue."

The closed physical environment increased our feelings of isolation, and the inability to get away made us feel trapped," they related.

• Nine other Americans, including five women, were unable to get out of bed because they were so weak, some of their fellow prisoners said.

The inmates charge that they were tortured by the Mexicans and neglected by representatives of their own country.

Most of the prisoners, mainly young middle-class youths, admit they said they were trying to import into the United States from South America.

Many women who suffer from cabin fever come to the North, Dr. Abbott noted.

"It is heartbreaking to find that employers are seriously considering the wife before accepting a man for employment in a re-

## Franco Seen Progressing Favorably

MADRID, July 22 (Reuters).—Doctors treating the Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco, 81, reported today that he was progressing favorably.

The doctors said in a bulletin that Gen. Franco was now eating normally and that his body functions were returning to normal.

The report was issued less than 16 hours after the seven doctors held an urgent meeting with specialists last night to decide whether to operate on the general, who was hospitalized nearly two weeks ago with a circulatory ailment.

They decided not to operate. Well informed sources said that their hurried consultation was caused by fears that a blood clot in Gen. Franco's leg might move up to the heart or brain.

The doctors' bulletin did not say that they had considered surgery nor did it give any details of how they were tackling the thromboembolitis—inflammation of the walls of the veins and blood clotting.

### Oral Feeding

The wording of today's bulletin implied that Gen. Franco previously had been receiving food other than by mouth when it reported that "oral feeding has normalized."

Friday, Gen. Franco suffered a relapse and vomited blood. At that time, he handed over power temporarily to his designated successor as chief of state, Prince Juan Carlos of Bourbon, 36.

According to an unofficial medical source, the doctors are now faced with a delicate choice. They have to thin down Gen. Franco's blood to minimize the risk of blood clots forming and blocking vital organs, while preventing any new internal bleeding.

The exact choice of medication and stimulative exercises has not been made public, but the doctors clearly were not envisaging a very rapid recovery, the sources said.

## Gang War Seen Among Belfast Protestant Units

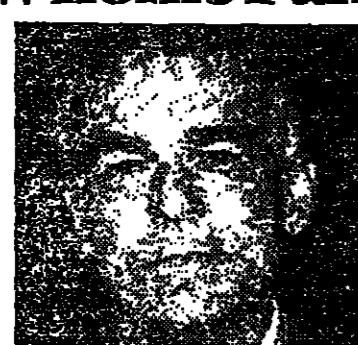
BELFAST, July 22 (UPI).—A Protestant man shot outside an Ulster Defense Association club early today may have been the victim of a gang war between rival Protestant groups, detectives said.

The man was seriously wounded by gunmen, firing from ambush, as he stepped from the building. He was the fourth UDA man ambushed since the group on Saturday denounced the extremist Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force.

In other violence today, a bomb blast injured three persons in the northern Belfast suburb of Ligoniel. The bomb exploded outside a Roman Catholic family's home, security spokesman said. Army troops fired at a gunman seen in the area shortly after the blast.

In Ballymena, 20 miles north of Belfast, a gunman in a crusading sedan sprayed a passing police car with machine-gun fire on a rural road, wounding two officers in the car, the police said.

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Several Hundred in Vienna

## Jews Stranded by Soviet Bar on Re-Entry

By John Morrison

Vienna, July 22 (Reuters).—Hopes of returning to the Soviet Union seem to be fading for several hundred Jews who have been stranded in Vienna for as much as three years after leaving Israel disenchanted.

Now Vienna city welfare authorities are pressuring the Austrian government to clarify the refugees' status and allow them to settle here permanently.

Retracing the route by which they traveled to Israel, they have

straggled back to Vienna seeking permission from the Soviet Consulate to return home.

Blind Alley

Faced with a firm refusal, the emigrants find themselves in a bureaucratic blind alley from which there seems to be no escape.

While Jews still in the Soviet Union are campaigning to leave by resorting to hunger strikes, protest telegrams and sit-in demonstrations, the Vienna group has tried the same tactics in

order to return, but to little effect.

Now even Soviet interest in them or the purpose of anti-Israel propaganda seems to have faded away.

For nearly 100 of the refugees, life here means a crumbling tenement in the Malschasse, a shabby Vienna back street.

Anxious not to jeopardize any faint hopes of going back to the Soviet Union, they prefer not to say what they feel about the Kremlin's refusal to let them return.

"We just made a mistake and now we want to go home. We're not politicians," they say.

Their bitterness is mostly directed at Israel. Some feel betrayed and say they are victims of Zionists, who tricked them into emigrating to a land of capitalist exploitation.

Others take a more measured view and say they could not settle in Israel because of the climate, or for personal reasons.

Since August, 1971, when the first would-be returnees reached Vienna, only about 30 or 40 have been allowed back, out of several hundred who applied.

This year, according to a well-placed source, only one application has been granted. Soviet policy is thought to have hardened late last year, when newspaper articles in Moscow spelled out clearly that those who chose to emigrate and give up their Soviet citizenship could have no hope of returning.

Most observers think a change of heart by Moscow is unlikely. If the Kremlin were to guarantee emigrants the right to change their minds and return, the result would be a surge in applications to leave by Soviet Jews who are now hesitant about making a definitive decision.

The Jews say that 80 per cent of the Soviet immigrants in Israel would secretly like to go home, but Israeli officials dispute this and point out that of the 90,000 from all walks of life who have gone to Israel from the Soviet Union, the proportion of those who have wanted to return is small.

Austrian officials now admit that they no longer have an accurate record of how many Jews are in Vienna. Since the Austrian Consulate in Israel stopped issuing visas to the returnees about a year ago, many have taken advantage of lax border controls to come here illegally.

The Jews themselves say that their numbers have grown to more than 1,000. Vienna welfare authorities, who have most contact with the group, put the figure at between 300 and 400, including about 30 or 40 children.

They are allowed to seek work, although most have no documents at all now that their six-month Israeli travel documents have expired.

The Austrian government considers them to be Israeli citizens and allows them to stay here only while they wait for an answer from the Soviet Consulate to their visa applications.

But the policy is tolerant.

Austrian officials say that while slim hopes remain of solving the problem with the Kremlin, the outlook is unpromising. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky raised the matter with Premier Alexei Kosygin last year, apparently without result.

Some of the returnees may eventually accept life here and about 30 have gone a second time to Israel. But for the majority who want to go back, especially those with families in the Soviet Union, the future looks bleaker than ever.

The gathering, described as anti-imperialist and revolutionary, was organized by Sinn Fein, the legal political arm of the banned Irish Republican Army. The Irish government expressed disapproval, but no moves were made to ban the convention. Many were among the students and trade unionists at the convention.

The government refused Friday to grant a broadcasting license to the Veronica broadcasting organization. Mr. van Doorn said that measures were now being prepared to end the illegal broadcasts.

## Makonnen Quits, Imru Appointed Ethiopia Leader

By Robert Trumbull

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories, July 22 (NYT).—A young American husband-and-wife psychiatric team felt acute psychic dislocation soon after their arrival in the cold northern wilds of southwestern Alaska, where they were to work with mentally disturbed Eskimos.

Their experience contributed to stories presented recently at an international medical conference in this isolated Arctic staging post for the Far North, on how newcomers react to that bare, cold, sparsely populated region, where temperatures of minus 50 degrees Fahrenheit are common.

"If a person is seeking an ex-

istence free of relationships with others, let him look in the large cities rather than a small northern community," he advised.

The first sight of their home, a boxlike wooden house surrounded by a treeless plain, left them feeling lonely and "stunned by the strangeness," Dr. Verner Stillman, a psychiatrist, and his wife, Marianne, a psychiatric nurse, told 300 specialists from 10 countries attending a conference here on circumpolar health.

Signs of Depression

Communication between husband and wife faltered, recreation lapsed and "much of our behavior was consistent with symptoms of depression," they said. The Arctic phenomenon of sunshine at midnight during the short summer was an irritant, causing insomnia and "constant physical fatigue."

The closed physical environment increased our feelings of isolation, and the inability to get away made us feel trapped," they related.

Before that, Mr. Imru, who was educated in England, was head of the Ethiopian Mission to the UN office at Geneva.

Mr. Imru, 44, is believed to be in Geneva with his family after leaving Addis Ababa almost two months ago.

He has been minister in charge of social and economic affairs since February for Mr. Makonnen, who came to power in February during army and civilian unrest that forced the resignation of Premier Aklilu Habte Wold's cabinet.

The couple found relief after they joined a karate class in Bethel, a settlement of 2,000 to 3,000, principally Eskimos, where they were assigned to initiate a mental health service financed by funds from a federal grant for native land claims.

"Not only was karate an excellent health conditioner, but also it provided us with an outlet for the anger, frustration and aggressive feelings that were beginning to accumulate," the Stillmens reported.

Emotional dislocations among "outsiders" in the Far North are worse in the "long, dark and cold winter," when a mental ailment known as cabin fever often makes its appearance, said Dr. S.P. Abbott, a Canadian government specialist on Arctic illness.

Nonworking Wives

The condition, "characterized by irritability, depression and anger," is most common among nonworking wives with small children, he said, and "is often complicated by the husband working long hours and traveling a great deal."

Many women who suffer from cabin fever come to the North, Dr. Abbott noted.

"It is heartbreaking to find that employers are seriously considering the wife before accepting a man for employment in a re-

turnee.

The Jews themselves say that their numbers have grown to more than 1,000. Vienna welfare authorities, who have most contact with the group, put the figure at between 300 and 400, including about 30 or 40 children.

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## 6 Hunger Strikers Ailing in Mexico

By Robert Trumbull

MEXICO CITY, July 22 (AP).—Six Americans were hospitalized as more than 100 foreigners continued a hunger strike at two jails to protest their treatment by Mexican authorities and their own governments, prison officials said yesterday.

The inmates charge that they were tortured by the Mexicans and neglected by representatives of their own country.

Most of the prisoners, mainly young middle-class youths, admit they said they were trying to import into the United States from South America.

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not Sufficiently Partisan

## Republicans Replace Counsel in Impeachment Committee

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT).—Albert Jenner Jr., who has advocated the impeachment of President Nixon, has been re-appointed as counsel to the Republican minority on the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jenner, a 67-year-old lawyer from Chicago, will continue the committee and may retain his title. But the functions of minority counsel will be carried out by Sam Garrison, the acting minority counsel, who sat on the Capitol Hill staff of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Agnew may still be on committee in name, but not in fact.

Rep. Edward Hutchinson, Mich., the ranking minority member of the committee, "were looking to him for advice on nothing anymore."

Rep. Hutchinson added, in a phone interview, that the issue had been decided upon initially at a Republican caucus last week, and that Rep. Bert McClosky, R-Ill., had advised Mr. Jenner of the decision.

Partisan Maneuvers

Speaking on an American Broadcasting Co. program, "Issues and Answers," Rep. McClosky said, "It is clear that Mr. Jenner has been ousted because he was functioning in what the Republican members considered insufficiently partisan manner. He has taken a strong pro-impeachment stand. Rep. McClosky said, "entirely in line with



United Press International  
Two Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Robert McClosky (left) and Rep. Charles Wiggins, appearing on ABC television's "Issues and Answers" Sunday night. They disclosed that the committee's minority counsel, Albert Jenner, had been relieved of his functions and replaced by his ex-assistant, Sam Garrison.

## As Impeachment Vote Nears

## GOP Congressmen Showered With Favors by White House

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).

Rep. William Cohen, R-Maine, was invited for a cruise aboard the presidential yacht Sequoia that subsequently was canceled; fellow Republican Rep. Tom Radlack of Illinois said it was just as well.

"It probably would have been the first time," Rep. Radlack observed, "that they would have taken the Sequoia into shark-infested waters." Rep. Cohen is a critic of President Nixon and a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Charles Wiggins of California, another Republican appearing on the TV program, also spoke critically of Mr. Jenner.

"Bert Jenner has seemed to have forgotten who his client is in this case," he said. "It's the minority."

"He has set himself up as al-

most another member of Congress, in reaching the ultimate judgment which we have to reach, whereas he ought to be serving his clients and doing research, background work and the like. That he seemingly does not have the time to do."

in all likelihood accept the committee's recommendation.

As the impeachment issue moves closer to the House floor, some Republicans are finding that it is easier than ever before to obtain cooperation from the White House on announcement of projects within their districts.

Last week, for instance, Rep. Lawrence Coughlin, R-Pa., told how he had received a tip on a "newsworthy" item relating to Pennsylvania" from an administration source, the first time that had ever happened to him during six years in Congress.

Subsequently, he received a telephone call from the White House Congressional Liaison Office inviting him to sit in the President's box at the Kennedy Center during a concert. He turned down the invitation and received another the next day, which he also rejected.

Soon thereafter, Rep. Coughlin received his first invitation to sail aboard the Sequoia.

The House Republican leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, called Rep. Coughlin's remarks "a cheap shot" and pointed out that it is not unusual for Republican congressmen to be invited to sit in the President's box.

The second-ranking committee Republican, Robert McClosky of Illinois, was merely saying out loud what his fellow colleagues have been saying privately when he predicted last week that impeachment articles would attract four or five Republican votes on the committee. If the Democrats stick together, this would mean a nearly 2-to-1 vote for impeachment.

Rep. McClosky went on to say that he believed the House would

behave that Mr. Nixon can avoid an impeachment trial in the Senate.

Proponents, however, said the impeachment debate "is the public's business and we ought to let the public in," as Rep. William H. Gray, D-Mo., put it.

In his brief, Mr. Garrison urged committee members to take on the part of a "student prosecutor" and avoid recommending a case that cannot win conviction in a Senate trial.

On other charges, he said the committee staff did not try to determine whether abuses of power allegedly committed by Mr. Nixon and his aides were not the customary practice in prior administrations. He also raised what he termed the serious question whether Mr. Nixon's tax problems amount to grounds for impeachment. Income tax payments, he said, are not official conduct and, therefore, should be considered impeachable conduct.

**'A Reasonable View'**

Referring to Mr. Doar's argument that the President's standing as a taxpayer was unique because of his high office, Mr. Garrison said, "The more reasonable view would seem to be, however, that private conduct is not automatically transformed into an abuse of official power" in the case of a President, simply because of the attitude which other persons may entertain toward the presidency.

Mr. Garrison's argument that the case for impeachment was based on inferences was rejected by some members who said the President's refusal to supply tapes and documents subpoenaed by the committee accounted for whatever gaps may exist in the evidence, according to committee members.

The Republican advocate likened the President's claim of executive privilege to withhold subpoenaed evidence to the Fifth Amendment's guarantee against self-incrimination.

Mr. Garrison argued that invoking the Fifth Amendment is not an indication of guilt and neither should the invocation of executive privilege be so construed.

Mr. Nixon, Rabbi Korff said, is being attacked by "windblown partisan men building their own careers on the ashes of other men."

In a press conference before the demonstration, Rabbi Korff said Mr. Nixon has not done anything not done by other presidents.

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Mr. Garrison charged that Mr. Doar constructed his case by putting "adverse inference" on adverse inference.

On Friday, Mr. Doar was said to have made the case that "reasonable men acting reasonably would find the President guilty."

Her first husband died 20 years ago, and her second husband, whom she also met during a bus trip, died last year.

## A Transcontinental Love Affair Founders in Depths of New York

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI).—A twice-widowed great-grandmother, in New York City in search of a suitor who would go on a bus tour a month ago, planned to go home to Kalamazoo, Mich., today alone.

"He said I was the right one for him," Mrs. Clark said. At the time, however, she didn't share his feelings, and said no.

But later she had second thoughts, and came to New York to accept the offer of matrimony.

Unfortunately, however, despite extensive publicity and help from city police, Mrs. Clark was unable to locate Mr. Brown, and decided to go home because she's running out of money.

Her first husband died 20 years ago, and her second husband, whom she also met during a bus trip, died last year.

## Obituaries

## Ex-Sen. Wayne Morse, 73, Vietnam War Critic

PORTLAND, Ore., July 22 (AP).—Former Sen. Wayne Morse, 73, one of the first members of Congress to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, died today.

Death ended his second attempt at a political comeback since losing his Oregon Senate seat in 1968.

Hospital officials said Mr. Morse had been suffering from a urinary tract infection. They said he died of kidney and heart failure.

Mr. Morse was defeated in 1968 by Republican Sen. Bob Packwood by a narrow margin. Four years later, Mr. Morse, then 71, was beaten handily in a race against Sen. Mark Hatfield.

Two months ago, Mr. Morse again won the Democratic senatorial nomination—and the right to challenge Sen. Packwood—by defeating state Senate President Jason Boe, 44, in Oregon's primary election.

Mr. Morse, known for unwillingness to compromise on issues, started opposing U.S. involvement in Vietnam, early in the 1960s.

He and former Sen. Ernest Gruening, D-Alaska, who died last month at the age of 87, were the only two senators who voted against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution in 1964. Senator Johnson used the resolution as the equivalent of a declaration of war in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Morse's age was a major campaign issue during the May primary, but he countered by saying that many great U.S. senators had performed their best services after they were 70 years old.

And Louis Sisler was concerned, according to his father-in-law, who was shot with a sawed-off shotgun and 22-caliber magnum pistol.

Maxwell Rich, the NRA executive vice-president, said that, if anything, the slaying proved gun control to be ineffective. "Bear in mind that this happened in Washington, which has some of the most stringent control laws in the country," he said.

But Washington police officials said the laws are mostly ineffective because surrounding political jurisdictions require no gun registration. "Few crimes are committed here with guns registered here," said a police spokesman.

theatrical set designer and fashion illustrator who achieved his greatest fame during the period between the two world wars, died today.

Mr. Touchagues did portraits of political figures and business personalities, but he was best known for women with slim legs, thin waists and provocative bosoms.

Allen Jenkins

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 22 (UPI).—Character actor Alan Jenkins, 74, a veteran of more than 175 films, died during the weekend.

Some of his film credits included "Pitter-Patter," "Three-on-a-Match," "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" and "Footsteps in the Dark."

Adauto Lucio Cardoso

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 22 (UPI).—Adauto Lucio Cardoso, 69, a lawyer and politician noted for his defense of free institutions, died Saturday.

He was jailed in 1944 after criticizing the Brazilian govern-

ment. Later he was elected to the Assembly and served as senator from 1954 to 1966. He resigned when President Humberto Castelo Branco suspended political rights. He also resigned as a judge to the Federal Superior Tribunal, where he was the only court member to rule that government censorship of written material was unconstitutional.

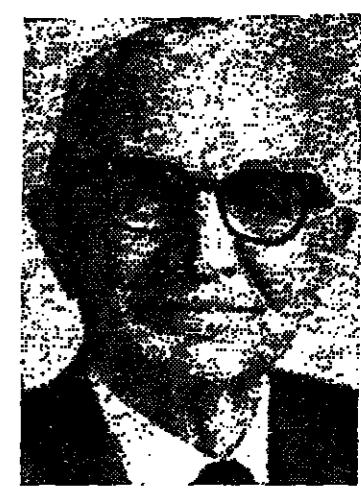
Vasily M. Ryabikov

MOSCOW, July 22 (UPI).—Vasily M. Ryabikov, 67, deputy head of Gosplan, the state planning agency, and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, died Friday, news papers said today.

A graduate of the Leungrad Naval Academy, Mr. Ryabikov was a colonel-general of the army engineers. An obituary signed by the Soviet leadership said he made a major contribution to the nation's defense industries.

Selwyn E. Lazard

LONDON, July 22 (IHT).—Word has been received of the death of Selwyn E. Lazard, 66, in a London hospital last week. Mr. Lazard was head of the Lon-



Wayne Morse

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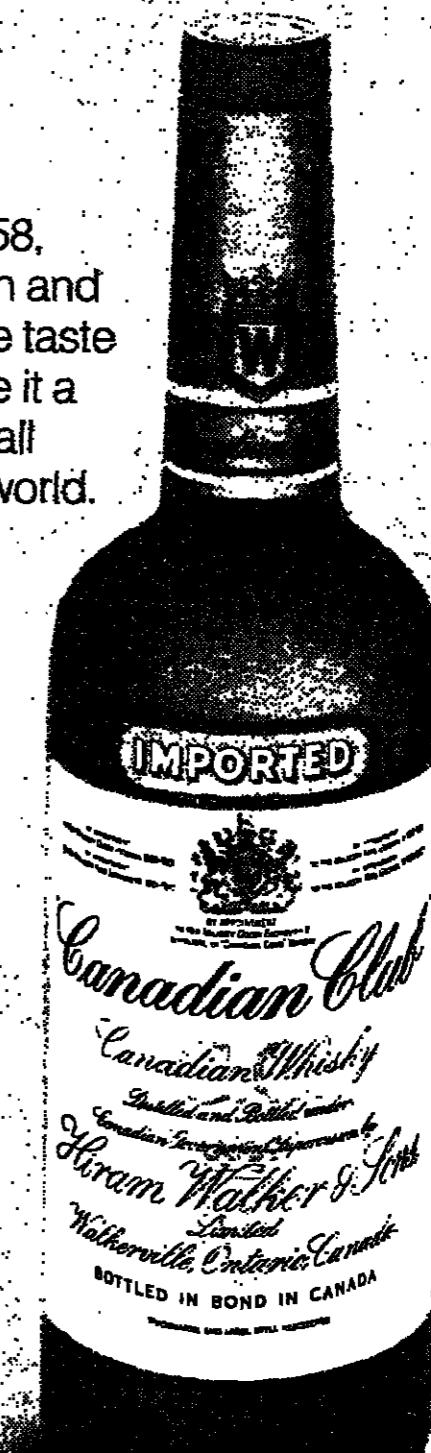
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, July 23, 1974 \*

## Cease-Fire in Cyprus

It was a short war. At least, one is entitled to hope so, although cease-fires can be delicate bulwarks against bloodshed, especially under conditions as complex as those prevailing in Cyprus. The efforts of the United States and Great Britain to end the fighting were intense: The Soviet Union at least held hands off, and the worst that can be said about the powers in this struggle is that they failed to prevent an explosion of wrath which must have continuing consequences.

If the cease-fire holds, the most urgent need of diplomacy is to seek to insure that Cyprus does not again become a center of world crisis and peril. And that, in the light of some 20 years of tension, as well as the conflicting aspirations of Greeks and Turks on mainland and island, will not be easy.

The mainland Greeks and many of the Greek Cypriots want union with Greece. The Turks—in Ankara, certainly, and many in Cyprus, probably—want partition, with Greece and Turkey each taking part of the island. Enosis (union with Greece) of all Cyprus is anathema to Turkey, and even if Athens were to concede the kind of "double Enosis" Turkey wants, it would probably be a political and economic monstrosity, of the kind that has plagued so many lands which sought to reconcile ethnocentrism with a stubborn geography.

A return to an independent Cyprus seems

to be the best guarantee of a reasonable degree of peace on the island. But it will obviously not be independence under the National Guard.

Probably some kind of internationally supervised plebiscite, with more effective international support for the results than the Makarios government received, would be the best answer, in theory, at least.

Good theories of government often suffer at the hands of the people who are governed, especially when, as in Cyprus, there is a long background of communal rivalry, and many nations whose conflicting interests focus on the island. Moreover, there has been enough war there to bring sorrow, loss, and anger to many, while the anguish has not been prolonged sufficiently to convince any side of its waste and uselessness.

But then, one has only to look to Indochina, to Ireland and the Middle East to realize that some wars may never convince committed participants of their folly. It seems the role of wisdom is to press for the good theory as opposed to solutions that would enhance bitterness and place a premium on war or terror. Sometimes reason does prevail in human affairs, sometimes it can become a way of life, a viable compromise which is generally acceptable. That is the only hope for Cyprus—as for so many other parts of the world where rabid emotions find vent in violence, under the cloak of high idealism.

## A Vote of Conscience

As the members of the House Judiciary Committee prepare to vote on the critical issue of impeachment, they have a responsibility to lay aside all other considerations except the claims of conscience. Other than a vote to declare war, this is the most important vote any of them will ever cast.

The atmosphere is inevitably charged with political electricity. Some pressure groups and some constituents are going to be disappointed no matter how a member decides to vote.

Since President Nixon is a Republican, the pressures are inevitably more intense for Republican congressmen and for those conservative Democrats from the South where the President's political strength is greatest. It is difficult to break with a President of one's own party. It is easier and more comfortable to stick with one's friends than to take the unpopular course.

But simply because the Republican party itself is divided and there are pressures both for and against impeachment, a congressman cannot make up his mind by trying to guess the mood of the constituency. As Rep. Robert McCloskey, R-Ill., observed the other day, he and his fellow members will

have to be able to explain and defend their votes regardless of which position they take. For that reason if no other, it should be the position they genuinely believe in and can defend with conviction.

Liberal Democrats, however, are not exempt from the responsibility to act disinterestedly even though a pro-impeachment vote probably would be politically safe for most of them. Their duty, too, is to look at the evidence and to transcend partisanship.

In reality, it is not unduly optimistic to believe that members of the committee and their fellow citizens back home are considering the grave issue of impeachment on its merits. In times of crisis, Americans have shown that they can rise above their private concerns and prejudices and put the interests of their country first. They expect their representatives to study the facts and use their best judgment.

Responsive to that trust, most members of both parties can be counted upon to cast a vote for their country, a vote unaffected by selfish interest or partisan feeling—a vote of conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Recession or Spasm?

The administration's ability to squeeze good news out of the latest data on the performance of the national economy is an illusionary feat worthy of Houdini.

Real gross national product—total output of goods and services corrected for inflation—declined at an annual rate of 1.2 per cent in the April-June quarter of this year. Having plummeted by 7 per cent in the January-March quarter, a bigger drop than had been announced earlier, real GNP has now declined by more than 8 per cent.

At the same time, inflation continues to boil. The overall price index that is used to "deflate" GNP rose at an annual rate of 8.8 per cent in the second quarter, following a 12.3 per cent rate of increase in the first quarter, also worse than previously reported.

Nevertheless, administration spokesmen insist, the economy is looking better. Real output declined much less in the second than in the first quarter, and the overall price index rose less rapidly. Industrial production dropped less than in earlier recessions, nor has unemployment increased as much. Total employment actually advanced. In fact, said Secretary of Commerce Dent, there is no recession at all, despite the two successive quarters of decline in real GNP, but only an "energy-related spasm."

There is no point in playing semantic games over whether the economy is or is not technically in something called a "recession," a term which the private but quasi-official scorekeeper, the National Bureau of Research, has never been willing to define in

a way that would let anybody but itself keep score. What matters is that the American economy is in a weakened condition resulting from more than the rise in oil prices.

Inflation, now intensified by an acceleration of wage increases, shows little evidence of slowing down. Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 12 per cent in June; the annual rate of increase in the consumer price index for the first half of 1974 has been 12.6 per cent. Wholesale prices have climbed at the astonishing annual rate of 18.3 per cent in the first six months of this year.

In evaluating the administration's present blithe view of the price outlook, one might look back at the 1973 economic report of the President, in which Mr. Nixon proclaimed the goal of "getting the rate of inflation down to 2 1/2 per cent or less by the end of 1973."

Once again, this year, the President has made a bold proclamation: There will be no recession, he has said, as though that declaration were itself a policy or a program.

At best, the economy appears headed for very sluggish growth in the months ahead.

Demand is weak; GNP would already have fallen still further had it not been for a huge involuntary accumulation of inventories. Housing is in a deep recession. Money rates are astronomically high. The securities markets are depressed.

White House cheerleading is a pitiful substitute for genuine national economic policymaking and leadership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

**Europe and Cyprus**  
The damage caused by the open conflict between Greeks and Turks over Cyprus is considerable and its complete repair will undoubtedly take a long time. In both countries nationalistic emotions have been aroused, and it has been demonstrated that even common membership of NATO is not of itself sufficient to banish the specter of

military confrontation. The primary need now is for restraint on the part of the Turks, not only in regard to their military actions on the island itself, but also with respect to their demands. Should Ankara seek to effect a displacement of equilibrium in its own favor (and perhaps derive advantage in the dispute over Aegean oil), it could well prove difficult to defuse the situation.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1899

**WASHINGTON**—Count Vinci, the Italian chargé d'affaires, called at the State Department concerning the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La., on Thursday night. The Italians were dragged from jail and hanged by a mob for a murderous assault on Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician, who is not expected to live. It is said that Dr. Hodges shot a goat belonging to the Italians.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1924

**PARIS**—Yesterday was Russian Day at the American Passport Bureau but the French police were even bolder than the American consuls. Thousands of foreigners have flocked to Paris with the idea that a presentation of their papers to an American official in a city near a port will mean that they will be among the first to gain admittance into the United States.



*"M'sieu, I Will Remove All Doubt About Our Chicken Cordon Bleu Being Frozen"*

## The Manifest Injury

By Anthony Lewis

**N**EW YORK—An admirer of President Nixon, sickened by Watergate but still opposed to impeachment, explained the other day: "Why bother impeaching him? He has been punished enough by what has happened, and that will be an example to future presidents. It is better to stop now."

If the person of Richard Nixon were the issue, that argument would be persuasive. There is no great purpose in merely pursuing him into further disgrace. History will record him for what he is.

But the issue that faces Congress is not Nixon. The process that finally reaches the stage of judgment in the House Judiciary Committee this week will decide what kind of government Americans are going to have, two centuries after winning independence. It will decide what kind of country we are.

### Awesome List

That large sense of what is at stake is irresistibly conveyed in the Articles of Impeachment proposed by the committee counsel, John Doar, and the supporting findings. Even after all the disclosures of the last two years, the list of things done by this President and his men is awesome.

Obstruction of justice, subornation of perjury, burglary, interference with the judicial process, illegal wiretapping for political ends, destruction of evidence, use of the tax system to punish enemies, misuse of police and intelligence agencies, tax fraud, contempt of Congress: Those are some of the wrongs committed, all as the draft resolution says, "to the manifest injury of the confidence of the nation and the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice."

That those things happened is not really in doubt. The question is what Congress should do about them—to prevent them happening again. Some congressional Republicans, reluctant to impeach, are evidently trying to convince themselves that there is some method short of impeachment.

Rep. David W. Dennis, R-Ind., said, "We really ought to be thinking about some remedial legislation."

But the remedy already exists. It was written into the Constitution. Failure to use it now would necessarily appear to a degree as a condoning of what has happened. If a future president were lawless, would it be put off by the history of a predecessor who survived disclosure of such wrongdoing? Or would he be tempted to think that he could be more effective in the abuse of power?

### Deterrence

In maintaining law and order in society, deterrence is a crucial factor. The potential criminal is most effectively deterred by the sense that punishment is likely to be swift and sure. It would not be much of a deterrent if judge or jury refused to enforce existing laws and suggested that others be passed.

But Nixon's final argument is that impeachment would weaken the presidency—would leave future presidents "afraid to make unpopular decisions," as he put it. But the articles proposed to the House Judiciary Committee

by its counsel deal not with Nixon's policy decisions but with his illegal methods and abuses of trust. The institution of the presidency would hardly be weakened by cleansing it of the corruptions that have sapped public confidence.

It is not just the character of the presidency that these next weeks will define. It is our own character as a people: our values, our sense of legitimacy, our trust.

Will that special American reverence for the law survive? Will our wounded respect for institutions be revived, or will we become an altogether cynical people? Will we believe again in the possibility of leadership—believe that America's constitutional system can work?

### Responsibility

Those are some of the larger questions that may be profoundly affected by the course of impeachment. Underlying them all

is the idea of moral responsibility. "I will not place the blame on subordinates . . ." the President said in his Watergate speech of April 20, 1973. "The man at the top must bear the responsibility."

Yet now the man whose personal and political staff was rife with criminality, the man in whose name this country's most pervasive political crimes were committed, says that somehow it had nothing to do with him. Is that to be our standard of responsibility?

Standards are the issue in the end—legal and moral, national and personal. As the House Judiciary Committee heard, John Doar last week, a Nixon supporter waiting outside said: "We elected him President and he has the right to use his judgment. . . . Congress will decide whether that is to be our standard of responsibility?"

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Educational Tool in Care of Dying

## Physician's Views as He Died Are Portrayed on Videotapes

By Lawrence K. Altman

SEATTLE, July 22 (NYT).— Gary Leimbach, a 38-year-old physician and agnostic who had taught both medical expertise and religious values while struggling to survive a painful cancer of his bowel, is posthumously communicating, through videotapes, some information about or he chose to die.

One message that becomes evident in the tapes, made before Dr. Leimbach's death in December, 1972, is that more heed could be paid to a "dying person's wishes about how and where he is treated."

Dr. Leimbach's death was caused by a disease that he had become a specialist in treating. In his practice and in teaching at the University of Washington here, he had diagnosed bowel diseases like the cancer that afflicted him. The cancer sapped his strength, yet he struggled to live every day possible to be home with his wife and two growing children.

## His Background

His patients regarded Dr. Leimbach as a compassionate physician. He was an educator experienced in teaching young doctors through videotapes. In his profession he was trained to deal with dying people. Then, because he underwent the same experience as a patient, Dr. Leimbach agreed to be interviewed on videotape during the three-month period before his death.

The University of Washington carried the process a step beyond videotaping. Dr. Leimbach's expression of his feelings while dying. Also included were his wife and brother and the teams of doctors who cared for his pains and needs, and the clergy who tried to help the agnostic make a spiritual peace.

Another message conveyed by the videotapes of the doctors and clergy is that a large communications gap exists between each of these professional groups and the dying patients they serve.

The series of formal dialogues is probably the first to encompass the emotional reactions of so broad a segment of people involved with a dying patient. It is being made available to selected groups as an educational tool to provoke discussions about a wide range of emotional, physical, social and economic topics related to dying.

## Other Studies

To a large extent, the tapes reflect the unprecedented amount of attention Americans are devoting to death. In books and lectures, many people are advocating "euthanasia"; they say that doctors often go too far in treating patients with incurable conditions.

In these discussions, less attention is given to those who, like Dr. Leimbach, seek second medical opinions and demand an active role in decisions affecting their own care. Such patients reject certain standard therapies and jump at experimental techniques as they shop among medical centers in hopes of living longer. Some therapies are costly. Others are uncomfortable to the patient and put emotional strains on the family. Their cases are not those described in textbooks.

Yet this characteristic of trying to survive at all costs is a basic human instinct. Now this instinct is often being discussed in the context of consumer rights, a phrase more generally used in debates over the quality of manufactured goods.

Speaking from his wheelchair, as he was fed intravenously, Dr. Leimbach in the videotapes raises many questions about such practices. The tapes focused on his anger and fear of dying in his prime of life, before he had a chance to accomplish what he had spent many years learning to do. He survived on hope.

## Family Conflicts

The tapes bring out family conflicts about drug addiction, the constant use of pain killers, a common problem in treating chronic terminal illnesses. The videotapes are not a philosophical discourse. They are full of human touches.

Mrs. Leimbach's description of their daughter's saying "good-bye" instead of her customary "good night" when she saw her father last hour before his death, have deeply moved many of the hundreds of professionals who have seen the videotapes.

As compassionate a physician as Dr. Leimbach was, he could not get himself to write letters to his 5-year-old daughter, Michelle, and 3 1/2-year-old son, Robert, might read later as teenagers, his widow said in an interview.

After Dr. Leimbach's death, four of his doctors were videotaped as a group in one session and four of the clergy, whose counsel Dr. Leimbach had sought, were videotaped in another session. Mrs. Leimbach's interviews continued more than a year after her husband's death.

Huge Parade in Brussels

BRUSSELS, July 23 (Reuters).— Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel insisted on secret secret talks at the Geneva peace conference solely with Arab governments and again rejected independent Palestinian state its borders.

Mr. Rabin's remarks followed cabinet communiqué yesterday that put his government official record as seeking talks only with Jordan to solve the Palestinian question.



Associated Press  
Farmers in the Alsatian town of Hagueneau took to their tractors yesterday, 300 strong, to protest low prices for their produce. Elsewhere in France, farmers have been dumping fruit and vegetables and sabotaging truck cargoes in campaign to force concessions.

## Jordan Asks Talks With Palestinians

BEIRUT, July 22 (UPI).—Jordan called today for a meeting of the foreign ministers of Jordan, Egypt and Syria and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to coordinate the Arab stand on Middle East peace negotiations.

A statement issued by Premier Said Rifai said that Jordan would be at the meeting "as soon as possible." He said that his government had sent invitations to the parties concerned and was waiting a reply.

The move followed PLO rejection yesterday of a formula for Palestinian representation, contained in a communiqué issued by King Hussein and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last week. The formula named the PLO as representative of all Palestinians except those living in Jordan.

Diplomatic sources said that it appeared unlikely that the Palestinians would agree to the new proposal to meet with the foreign ministers.

PLO leader Yasir Arafat, meanwhile, returned to Beirut yesterday from Libya to attend an emergency meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and it appeared that he might face a challenge to his leadership. The Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which strongly opposes efforts for a negotiated Middle East settlement, issued a statement condemning "the subversive, declass and capitalist policies adopted by the PLO leadership recently."

## Cunard Reports Liner Safe From Arab Sub Attack

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Tight security precautions for the year's Queen Elizabeth 2 cruise to Israel made it virtually impossible for a submarine to attack the vessel, the chairman of the Liner's owners, Cunard, said in a letter to the Times to-day.

Victor Matthews was commenting on a statement by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt last week. Dr. Sadat said that he personally countermanded an order given an unnamed Arab leader for a submarine to torpedo the Queen Elizabeth during its voyage to Israel.

Mr. Matthews said: "The submarine, an ex-Russian Romeo, and to which President Sadat referred with a maximum attack speed of 19 knots and maneuvered speed of 16 knots over short period, could not have penetrated the QE2." The ship is under orders to complete the 11-day voyage to Israel at a maximum speed of something over 30 knots, to extinguish external lights as far as was practicable and to vary her course to avoid fission if warned of a possible hostile presence."

## Israel to Insist in Secret Talks

TEL AVIV, July 22 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel insisted on secret secret talks at the Geneva peace conference solely with Arab governments and again rejected independent Palestinian state its borders.

Mr. Rabin's remarks followed cabinet communiqué yesterday that put his government official record as seeking talks only with Jordan to solve the Palestinian question.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

## The Short Life of a Vietnamese: Draft-Dodger to Dead Hero

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, July 22 (UPI).—The artillery shell blew off half his face, but he lived four hours more before dying. And yesterday they buried Vo Phuoc Huynh, 24, private first class in the Marine Corps of the Republic of Vietnam. PFC Huynh had granted a series of private interviews over the years to The Washington Post. It was one way that the correspondents here kept in touch with the human dimension of the war.

Pvt. Huynh told how for years he shamelessly avoided the draft, then began a series of desertions and jail escapes that kept him alive. He and his family paid half a dozen bribes. Pvt. Huynh was not a political person—that was one of the points of his war.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In 3			1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In 3			1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In 3			1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In 3		
P/E	100s	High-Low	P/E	100s	High-Low	P/E	100s	High-Low	P/E	100s	High-Low
1214	8/8 AAR Corp	108	1	108	108	108	12	124	9/6 DayMin	28	124
1215	12/16 Acme Nam	3	1	11	10	10	2	124	9/6 DayMin wt	28	124
1216	7/8 Acme Prec	3	1	11	10	10	2	124	9/6 Del Laks	28	124
1217	2/8 Action Ind	3	3	3	3	3	2	124	9/6 DeltaCo Am	28	124
1218	11/16 Adient Russ	4	2	11	10	10	2	124	9/6 DTaCo	28	124
1219	5/16 AdobeSoft	10	2	22	20	20	5	124	9/6 Du Rose Ind	28	124
1220	11/16 Adelphi F	3	7	23	21	21	2	124	9/6 Designer Jw	28	124
1221	7/11 Adels Corp	4	14	24	24	24	2	124	9/6 Dev Co Am	28	124
1222	7/8 Aerod Inc	10	10	13	12	12	2	124	9/6 DHJ Ind	28	124
1223	1/1 Aerovar Inc	1	1	11	10	10	2	124	9/6 Diamm D	28	124
1224	2/8 Aerostar	2	11	14	14	14	2	124	9/6 Diebold	28	124
1225	3/15 AMI Hsg	28	5	25	24	24	2	124	9/6 Dilecton	28	124
1226	12/8 ALIC Ph	34	3	23	15	15	2	124	9/6 DillenSt	28	124
1227	1/12 ALKAN Ind	4	14	24	24	24	2	124	9/6 Discor	28	124
1228	5/1 ALBirn F	5	7	23	21	21	2	124	9/6 Diversity	28	124
1229	3/16 Alaska Air	5	7	23	21	21	2	124	9/6 Doherty Cor	19	124
1230	6/8 Alcole	12	7	23	21	21	2	124	9/6 Domre Petr	11	124
1231	5/16 Alcon Air	5	8	23	21	21	2	124	9/6 Dornm 148	25	124
1232	4/8 Alcon Co	17	1	21	19	19	2	124	9/6 Doway 25	25	124
1233	5/16 ALINTR	37	1	21	19	19	2	124	9/6 Drew Nall	70	124
1234	12/16 ALINTR	5	24	21	21	21	2	124	9/6 DrsFair	46	124
1235	7/16 ALBABA T	5	1	17	16	16	2	124	9/6 Dunlop 276	5	124
1236	7/16 ALBABA T	5	7	19	16	16	2	124	9/6 Dur-Tst 25	7	124
1237	2/8 ALBABA T	22	11	16	16	16	2	124	9/6 Dynich 38	9	124
1238	5/16 ALBABA T	38	5	14	13	13	2	124			
1239	4/8 ALBABA T	41	2	21	21	21	2	124			
1240	4/8 ALCON Ph	37	218	202	214	214	5	124			
1241	6/16 ALMAX wt	3	3	29	29	29	2	124			
1242	2/8 ALMSSL wt	3	12	21	21	21	2	124			
1243	15/16 ALMSSL wt	4	12	21	21	21	2	124			
1244	6/8 ALMSSL wt	4	12	21	21	21	2	124			
1245	11/16 ALMBillst	29	11	13	12	12	2	124			
1246	11/16 ALMBug	24	11	13	12	12	2	124			
1247	7/8 ALCENTR wt	12	6	19	18	18	2	124			
1248	12/8 ALCENTR	20	9	15	15	15	2	124			
1249	12/8 ALFICL wt	3	16	31	31	31	2	124			
1250	6/8 ALFICL wt	5	11	24	24	24	2	124			
1251	3/24 ALG Israel	29	2	34	34	34	2	124			
1252	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1253	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1254	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1255	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1256	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1257	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1258	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1259	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1260	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1261	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1262	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1263	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1264	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1265	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1266	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1267	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1268	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1269	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1270	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1271	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1272	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1273	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1274	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1275	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1276	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1277	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1278	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1279	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1280	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1281	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1282	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1283	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1284	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1285	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1286	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1287	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1288	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1289	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1290	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1291	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1292	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1293	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1294	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1295	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1296	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1297	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1298	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1299	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1300	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1301	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1302	3/16 ALG Israel	29	15	34	34	34	2	124			
1303	3/16 ALG Israel</td										

-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In S				-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In S				-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div In S			
Stocks and High. Low. Div In S				Stocks and High. Low. Div In S				Stocks and High. Low. Div In S			
100s. High Low Last. Chg/s				100s. High Low Last. Chg/s				100s. High Low Last. Chg/s			
16%	6%	Ryan Ho. .20	6	9%	10%	9%	10	+	1%		
3%	1%	Ryerson Hay	33	3	2	2	2	+	1%		
<b>S</b>											
6	3%	Saftransy A	3	10	3%	3%	3%	+	1%		
13	8%	St. John's T. .62	4	1	12%	12%	12%	—	1%		
2%	2%	Salem .27	7	13	5	4%	5	—	1%		
19	10	Santos Rest	16	27	13%	13%	13%	—	1%		
10%	6%	Scarlo 1.22e		2	7%	7%	7%	—	1%		
11%	9%	SDGp pf.90		2100	97	97	97	—	1%		
11%	5%	SDIE Gr. pf.90		2	10	10	10	+	1%		
4%	2%	San Jw. 2.26	6	1	30%	30%	30%	—	1%		
2	1%	Sanitas Svc	22	3%	9.16	9.16	9.16	—	1%		
9%	4%	Sauntr L. 20	5	6	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Savoy Ind		2	7%	7%	7%	—	1%		
2%	1%	Saxich Inc		2	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
7%	2%	Schiller Ind	7	1	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
3%	2%	Sci Mgt. 3.00	6	1	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
9%	5%	Scient Afan	7	3	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
20%	16%	Scurry Rain	24	2	19%	19%	19%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Seapart M. 5.56		2100	21	21%	21%	—	1%		
6%	2%	Seapart All. 10e	4	2	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
8%	4%	Selas Cp. 30	3	8	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
8%	4%	Semich 2.11	6	3	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
6%	4%	Servisco. 30	3	3	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
5%	3%	Servo Corp	29	2	4	3%	3%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Servot. 26%	9	4	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
6%	3%	SGL In. 10e	4	6	3%	3%	3%	—	1%		
8%	5%	SG S. pf.70	1	12	12	12	12	—	1%		
17%	11%	SG Sp. pf.70		1	12	12	12	—	1%		
3%	2%	ShelfRcs. 10	9	9	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
18%	11%	Shanend Oil	6	7	12%	12%	12%	—	1%		
24%	15%	Shn O. pf.21	2	2	17%	17%	17%	—	1%		
4%	2%	Shopwell In.	16	1	3	3	3	—	1%		
10%	7%	Shotbow. 38		10	8%	8%	8%	—	1%		
16%	8%	SilerrPac .72	25	16%	16%	16%	—	1%			
5%	2%	Silerrin. 20	6	5%	5%	5%	—	1%			
7%	4%	SikesCo. 20	71	3	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Silo Ind.	3	2	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
34%	15%	Silm Sch. 10e	1	2%	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
5%	3%	Simplx. 37	3	25	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
5%	3%	Sittkin. SmRf		2	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
7%	5%	Sky City. 40	3	2	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Sofltron. 6e	26	39	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
10%	7%	Song Pa. 70	3	3	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
13%	6%	Soundan. 40		9	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
8%	5%	Spectra. 20e	11	1	7%	7%	7%	—	1%		
20%	18%	SCED pf.1.61		2200	18%	18%	18%	—	1%		
25%	22%	SC. 8.8pf. 2.21		4	23%	23%	23%	—	1%		
88%	85%	SCE pf.70		1	65%	65%	65%	—	1%		
16%	13%	SC. 5.3pf. 1.30		6	14	14	14	—	1%		
16%	12%	SC. 4.7pf. 1.10		5	13%	12%	12%	—	1%		
13%	11%	SC. 4.2pf. 1.06		7	11%	11%	11%	—	1%		
5%	4%	SG. Real Ut.		6	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
52%	28%	Sou. Roy. .68	23	43	37	35%	36%	—	1%		
6%	3%	Sparlek. 30e	3	3	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
3%	3%	Specify Rest	3	1	3%	3%	3%	—	1%		
8%	3%	Spector Ind	2	1	8%	8%	8%	—	1%		
4%	2%	Spectro. 0.99	4	3	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
3%	2%	SpedOP. 20	10	3	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
4%	1%	SpencCo. 32t	4	16	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
9%	6%	Spencer F. 22	2	7	7%	7%	7%	—	1%		
8%	5%	Spencer F. 72	3	1	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
7%	6%	Spex Ind. 24		2	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
3%	2%	Sid Containr	3	1	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
15%	14%	SidCoos. 1.10	1	1	10%	10%	10%	—	1%		
6%	5%	SidMoto. 42	12	4%	4%	4%	—	1%			
8%	6%	Sid Prod. 1	3	2	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
20%	14%	Sid Shrs. 2.4t		3	12%	12%	12%	—	1%		
12%	13%	Stange. 20	16	3	15%	15%	15%	—	1%		
7%	4%	Stanty Avia	25	3	7%	6%	6%	—	1%		
2%	1%	Stardust Inc.	37	1	11%	11%	11%	—	1%		
11%	8%	StarSup. 60a	3	2	9%	8%	8%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Steiber Corp		2	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Sterl. Electr	4	7	1%	1%	1%	—	1%		
3%	2%	SterlP. 19t	3	13	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
12%	7%	Stierndt. 32	6	27	9	8%	8%	8%	—	1%	
3%	2%	Stevco/ukt	2	1	21%	21%	21%	—	1%		
10%	12%	St. Srm. Drl. 32		2	13%	13%	13%	—	1%		
6%	4%	STP Cp. .56	231	44	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
2%	4%	Struth. Webs	44	1	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
<b>S</b>											
1%	3%	Summit Org	4	1	4%	5%	5%	—	1%		
7%	4%	SunCloud. 25	4	5	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
5%	3%	Sunair. 15e	5	2	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
4%	2%	Sup Ind. 12	3	2	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
11%	3%	Susquenaha		14	1%	1%	1%	—	1%		
7%	3%	Susqu. 25k	3	2	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
4%	2%	Synbloy	3	7	3%	3%	3%	—	1%		
6%	3%	Synlex. 40	20	8	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
21%	15%	Sysco Cp. 20		8	6%	15%	15%	—	1%		
2%	1%	System Eng		3	14%	14%	14%	—	1%		
<b>T</b>											
13	10%	Tasty B. 86a	7	1	10%	10%	10%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Tech Sym	9	5	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
6%	3%	Techl. Oper	4	1	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
1%	1%	TeleCom. 30e	3	15	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
2%	1%	Telcom Co. wt		6	1%	1%	1%	—	1%		
2%	1%	Tenna Corp	1	1	1%	1%	1%	—	1%		
4%	2%	Tenneco. 100		8	3%	3%	3%	—	1%		
23%	16%	Teradyne Inc	11	1	16%	16%	16%	—	1%		
6%	3%	Texan. 20	7	6	9%	9%	9%	—	1%		
12%	7%	Textron. 10t		3	9%	9%	9%	—	1%		
1%	1%	TFI Co. Inc	5	14	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
5%	2%	Thorof. Mkt.	5	11	10%	10%	10%	—	1%		
11%	7%	Thriftm. 10e		11	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Tigerl. wt		4	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Timche. 40	3	7	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
23%	16%	TMCN. 3.94e		3	13%	13%	13%	—	1%		
6%	3%	Tokheim. 20	2	5	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
6%	3%	TolEd pf.3.82		3	10%	8%	8%	—	1%		
10%	6%	ToralPnt. 16	7	16	15%	15%	15%	—	1%		
14%	10%	Total. pf.7.00		12	15%	15%	15%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Total. pf.7.00		12	15%	15%	15%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Tansp. Pool	2	1	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
9%	7%	TRISMS. 40	6	7	9%	9%	9%	—	1%		
2%	1%	TUBAS. 22e		7	2%	1%	1%	—	1%		
21%	17%	Tubos. Corp	178	3	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Turbodyne		18	8%	4%	4%	—	1%		
14%	12%	Turn C. 1.20	4	2	14	14	14	—	1%		
6%	4%	TwinFair In	3	6	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
<b>U</b>											
24%	15%	UTP Cp. 0.6a	3	2	14%	14%	14%	—	1%		
6%	4%	Univ. Net. 40	10	9	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
3%	3%	UnivTr. 143e	2	8	4%	4%	4%	—	1%		
7%	4%	UMA P. 40a	5	2	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
3%	2%	Univ Asp. Inc	4	10	2.3-16	2.3-16	2.3-16	—	1%		
14%	9%	Unbran. wt		30	4%	11-16	4%	—	1%		
2%	1%	Unif. Foods	4	6	2%	1%	1%	—	1%		
3%	2%	Unif. Net. wt	11	3	2.3-16	2.3-16	2.3-16	—	1%		
12%	6%	Unif. Net. pf.70	2	2	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
7%	4%	Unif. P. 30	12	6	6%	6%	6%	—	1%		
7%	4%	Unif. P. 30	12	10	3%	3%	3%	—	1%		
25%	13%	USBAN. 2.40e	6	9	13%	13%	13%	—	1%		
10%	4%	USF Filtr. 20	5	31	5%	5%	5%	—	1%		
17%	12%	USLSR. 1.85e	7	13	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
14%	11%	USLSR. wt	7	4	7%	7%	7%	—	1%		
2%	1%	USNaf. Rsc	2	11	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
4%	2%	US Radium	8	2	2%	2%	2%	—	1%		
17%	9%	US Reductin	3	4	15%	15%	15%	—	1%		
16%	12%	Unitel Corp	9	4	14%	14%	14%	—	1%		
1%	1%	Univ. Cl. 0.5b	7	2	3-4	3-4	3-4	—	1%		
15%	7%	Univ. Contr	23	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—	1%		
6%	2%	U2 Univ. Resrcs	11	13	3%	3%	3%	—	1%		
2%	1%	U3 URS. Corp	3								

### Toronto Stocks

INTERNATIONAL

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France .....F.F.	94.00	159.00	Portugal (air) ..Esc.	563.00	1,088.00
Germany (air)D.M.	62.00	114.00	Spain (air) ..Ptas.	1,350.00	2,480.00
Great Britain ..£.	5.80	10.90	Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	107.00	197.00
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Ireland .....£.	5.80	9.90	Turkey (air) ..£.	23.50	45.50
Italy .....Lire	12,600.00	27,000.00	Libya (air) ..£.	37.50	70.00
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Community (air) ..S.	31.50	60.00	Mexico (air) ..\$.	39.50	91.50
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Algeria, Tunisia			Pakistan (air) ..\$.	49.50	91.50
Morocco (air) ..\$.	26.00	52.00	Persian Gulf (air) ..\$.	49.50	91.50
Canada (air) ..\$.	38.50	71.50	Saudi Arabia (air) ..\$.	37.50	70.00
India (air) ..\$.	49.50	91.50	Sierra Leone (air) ..\$.	49.50	91.50
Iran, Iraq (air) ..\$.	37.50	70.00	S. America (air) ..\$.	37.50	70.00
Israel (air) ..\$.	37.50	70.00	U.A.R. (air) ..\$.	37.50	70.00
Japan, Korea (air) ..\$.	40.00	120.00	U.S.A. (air) ..\$.	43.00	79.50
Lebanon (air) ..\$.	37.50	70.00	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (air) ..\$.	23.50	43.50

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# Slumping Dodgers' Lead Sliced to 5 1/2

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (UPI) — Willie Montanez singled to score Dale Cash in the eighth inning and Jim Tompkins pitched a 10-hitter yesterday to give the Philadelphia Phillies a 2-1 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers. The victory by the Eastern Division-leading Phillies cut the Dodgers' lead in the West over second-place Cincinnati to 5 1/2 games. Los Angeles has lost seven of its last 10 games.

With the score tied 1-1, Cash hit off the Phillies' eighth with a walk from losing pitcher Al Downing. He was substituted for second-base Larry Bowa and went to third as Mike Schmidt's single before Montanez delivered his game-tying hit to right.

Lombi improved his won-lost record to 12-9, striking out six and walking two. The Dodgers' only run off him was unearned in the second inning. Willie Crawford singled and was forced second by Ron Cey, who went third on an error by Cash and scored on Bill Russell's single.

Mike Anderson led off the Philadelphia third with his fifth home run of the season to tie the score.

A helmet promotion crowd of 3,710 gave the Dodgers a season home attendance of 1,839,004 after 31 games. The Dodgers are the 1st major league club to hit the 5 million mark this season.

Giants 4, Expos 3.

Giants 2, Expos 0.

At San Francisco, rookie John D'Acquisto pitched a one-hitter in eight innings and Elias Sosa

## Standings at All-Star Break

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division		Western Division		
W	L	W	L	
Philadelphia	45	51	45	51
St. Louis	45	49	45	52
Cincinnati	45	49	45	51
Pittsburgh	45	49	45	52
Chicago	41	52	41	51
New York	40	52	40	52
Detroit	45	50	45	50
Los Angeles	32	54	32	52
San Francisco	45	53	45	52
San Diego	43	53	43	52
Sunday's Games				
New York 1, Kansas City 1				
Philadelphia 2, Los Angeles 1				
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 2				
Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 2				
St. Louis 4, Milwaukee 4 (1st)				
San Francisco 2, Montreal 2 (2nd)				
Texas 1, Boston 1				
Game				
Al-Star Game, at Pittsburgh				

finished up to give the Giants a 2-0 victory over Montreal and a sweep of a doubleheader. Jim Barr pitched a six-hit shutout to win the first game, 4-0.

The Giants scored in the third inning on a walk to D'Acquisto, singles by Mike Phillips and Chris Spies and a sacrifice fly by Gary Maddox. They got their other run in the seventh inning on a single by Gary Matthews, a balk by losing pitcher Steve Rogers and a single by Chris Arnold.

In the opener, Maddox drove in two of the San Francisco runs with a first-inning homer and a sacrifice fly in the eighth inning.

Bobby Bonds, who tripled, scored another San Francisco run on a sacrifice fly by Matthews.

Fathers 7, Mets 3.

At San Diego, Willie McCovey hit two homers, his 11th and 12th, to bat in four runs and Dave Winfield drove in the other three when the Padres defeated the New York Mets, 7-3. McCovey's homers, which increased his career total to 425, came in the third inning and Enzo Hen-

drickson pitched no-hits for the first 6 1/3 innings for Chicago in the nightcap before leftfielder John Briggs lined a single to right.

John Vukovich and pinch-hitter Mike Hegan singled to lead off the ninth. Bahnsen then retired Robin Yount, but White Sox manager Chuck Tanner lifted him as Briggs stepped to the plate again. Forster struck out Briggs but George Scott singled to score a run. Darrell Porter walked to load the bases and Johnson homered.

Besides Allen's power display, Billy Melton hit his 14th homer, in the fourth inning, for the White Sox.

In the opener, Jim Kaat, Chicago's 35-year-old left-hander who has not lost since June 2, got a 2-0 cushion in the first inning and rode it to his seventh straight victory. He hiked his record to 11-6, and Forster, who went the last 2 2/3 innings of the opener, recorded his 15th save.

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Art Buchwald

## No Longer a Gamble

WASHINGTON. — Safeway Stores has just announced a new pricing policy. It says it will only stamp one price on a box or can of food and will not change the price while it's on the shelves.

While some people consider this a breakthrough in supermarket shopping, there are others who feel it will take the thrill out of grocery-buying.

My friend Milton Wallach was highly critical of the Safeway proposal. "The thing I liked about it was that it was going to a supermarket that it was like going to a casino in Las Vegas. The big gamble was to get out of the store before they changed the price on you. You only had a half hour to do it, and the excitement for me was running down the aisles pushing my cart, with a stockboy chasing after me trying to stamp my goods with a new price before I got to the checkout counter."



Buchwald

"So the manager took out a rubber stamp and marked 92 cents on the crackers."

"At another store the manager kept a racing form at the counter. I had a package of meat in my basket marked \$1.30. He stamped it \$4.50 and I asked him why. 'That's what the winner in the fifth race at Aqueduct paid yesterday.'

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Every store, says Wallach, has a different method of raising prices. "Some send their stock boys down the aisles every 15 minutes, stamping everything they can see. Others have their stampers waiting at key points, and as soon as you pass they start stamping everything in your basket. A few get carried away. In one store I was wearing white shoes and one of the lads had stamped \$2.50, \$4.50 and \$6.50 on them. I complained to the manager, who apologized and gave me a free can of white shoe cleaner which was marked 67 cents, 98 cents and \$1.50."

\*\*\*

Occasionally, Wallach says, there is a slip-up and he'll find a package that doesn't have a price on it at all. "Last week I was in a supermarket and I found a box of blueberries that some price stamper had missed. I asked the man at the counter how much it was. He didn't know and sent me to the manager. The manager called up his broker and said, 'How much is IBM selling for today?' The broker told him \$12, and so the manager stamped \$12 on the box."

Wallach feels Safeway's new one-price policy will discourage people from going to the supermarket. "Buying food is the biggest numbers game in the country," he said. "The average American still gets his kicks from trying to guess what a can of tuna is going to cost him. If you can buy a can of tomato paste 15 minutes before the price goes up on it, your day is made. You may win some and you may lose some, but at least you had fun playing the game."

"If Safeway takes the gamble out of grocery buying, many of its customers may decide the hell with it and go back into the stock market again."

Wallach, who has spent a lot of time in supermarkets, said that in recent months there have been so many price on food packages you could hardly read the labels.

"I would go into the store and ask the clerk, 'Where are the baked beans you advertised for 40 cents?' He would reply, 'Oh, those must be the ones we raised to 55 cents this morning. They were marked down from 62 cents, 57 cents and 45 cents last week. You better get them right away because I think they're going up to 70 cents in 10 minutes.'

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In his observations, Wallach discovered that in every supermarket the manager makes his own decision on what to charge for an item. "I was in one store and I saw a box of crackers with 65 cents stamped on them."

"The manager happened to be walking by and saw one of his clerks perspiring. 'Is it hot out?'" he asked the boy.

"It's 92 degrees," the clerk replied.

## AMERICA CALLING

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MESSAGES JULY 66  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 67  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 68  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 69  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 70  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 71  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 72  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 73  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 74  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 75  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 76  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 77  
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MESSAGES JULY 78  
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MESSAGES JULY 79  
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MESSAGES JULY 80  
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MESSAGES JULY 81  
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MESSAGES JULY 82  
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MESSAGES JULY 83  
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MESSAGES JULY 84  
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MESSAGES JULY 85  
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MESSAGES JULY 86  
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MESSAGES JULY 87  
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MESSAGES JULY 88  
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MESSAGES JULY 89  
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MESSAGES JULY 90  
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MESSAGES JULY 91  
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MESSAGES JULY 92  
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MESSAGES JULY 93  
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MESSAGES JULY 94  
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MESSAGES JULY 95  
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MESSAGES JULY 96  
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MESSAGES JULY 97  
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MESSAGES JULY 98  
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MESSAGES JULY 99  
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MESSAGES JULY 100  
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MESSAGES JULY 101  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 102  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 103  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 104  
A.H. BLOD  
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MESSAGES JULY 105  
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MESSAGES JULY 106  
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MESSAGES JULY 107  
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MESSAGES JULY 108  
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MESSAGES JULY 109  
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MESSAGES JULY 110  
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MESSAGES JULY 111  
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MESSAGES JULY 112  
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MESSAGES JULY 113  
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MESSAGES JULY 114  
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MESSAGES JULY 115  
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MESSAGES JULY 116  
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MESSAGES JULY 117  
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MESSAGES JULY 118  
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MESSAGES JULY 119  
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MESSAGES JULY 120  
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MESSAGES JULY 121  
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MESSAGES JULY 122  
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MESSAGES JULY 123  
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MESSAGES JULY 124  
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MESSAGES JULY 125  
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MESSAGES JULY 126  
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MESSAGES JULY 127  
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MESSAGES JULY 128  
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MESSAGES JULY 130  
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MESSAGES JULY 131  
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MESSAGES JULY 132  
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MESSAGES JULY 133  
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MESSAGES JULY 136  
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MESSAGES JULY 137  
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MESSAGES JULY 138  
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MESSAGES JULY 141  
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MESSAGES JULY 142  
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MESSAGES JULY 143  
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MESSAGES JULY 144  
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MESSAGES JULY 145  
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MESSAGES JULY 146  
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